CLOSED SHELF JUN 30 1966

The People's Korea

No. 255 EVERY WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1966 (1951年8月22日第三種郵便物認可) ★Price 15 yen (5 cents)

VDR Gov't Economic Del. Visits Korea; Free Aid Agt. Signed

PYONGYANG, Jan. 18 (KCNA)—Premier Kim Il Sung on Jan. 15 received a government economic delegation of the Vietnam Democratic Republic which had arrived in Pyongyang on Jan. 15 to visit Korea at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Le Thanh Nghi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and Vice-premier of the VDR Government.

Premier Kim Il Sung also arranged on the same day a banquet in honour of the visiting VDR Government economic delegation.

On Jan. 16 and 17, talks were held between government economic delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Vietnam Democratic Republic.

After the talks which proceeded in an atmosphere of militant unity and cooperation, an economic agreement on the DPRK Government's free aid to the VDR Government and another agreement on mutual commodity delivery and payments between the two governments for 1966 were signed.

These two agreements will greatly contribute to the further strengthening of economic cooperation and the militant solidarity between the two countries in the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Banquet Arranged

The DPRK Cabinet arranged on the evening of Jan. 17 a banquet for the visiting VDR Government economic delegation.

Vice-premier Li Joo Yun spoke first at the banquet.

Saying that the Korean people regard it as their lofty internationalist duty to support and encourage the struggle of the Vietnamese people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, he stressed:

The peoples of the two countries will drive U.S. imperialism out of South Korea and South Vietnam and certainly achieve the cause of the reunification of their countries.

Delegation leader Le Thanh Nghi spoke next.

He thanked the Korean people for the nation-wide support to the struggle of the Vietnamese people.

Referring to the agreements signed this time, he said:

They constitute a positive contribution to the strengthening and development of the militant unity between the Korean and Vietnamese peoples in the common cause of revolution.

The VDR Government economic delegation left Pyongyang on Jan. 18.

Premier Kim Il Sung (R) having a friendly talk with delegation leader Le Thanh Nghi (L) of the government economic delegation of the Vietnam Democratic Republic

Premier Kim Il Sung Sends Greetings to New Indian Premier

PYONGYANG, Jan. 22 (KCNA)—Premier Kim Il Sung sent the following telegram of greetings to Mrs. Indira Gandhi on her appointment as Prime Minister of the Republic of India:

I congratulate you on appointment as Prime Minister of the Republic of India and wish you success in your future work.

S. Korean Soldiers' Atrocities in S. Vietnam Strongly Condemned

By DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman's Stat't

PYONGYANG, Jan. 17 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on Jan. 17 a statement condemning the heinous crimes committed recently by South Korean puppet troops in South Vietnam.

The statement reads in part:

South Korean puppet troops forcibly taken to South Vietnam as bullet shield of U.S. imperialism raided, under the command of the U.S army, the Tan Giang hamlet, Binh Dinh Province, South Vietnam, on Dec. 22, 1965, and perpetrated diabolic atrocities murdering 50 empty-handed, peaceable inhabitants.

Among the victims were children, women, including pregnant women, and aged men of over 70 and, in no small cases, the whole family was murdered.

This is one more indelible crime against the Vietnamese people and a grave challenge to the peace-loving people of Asia and the world.

The recent massacre in the Tan Giang hamlet was part of the colonial policy of the U.S. imperialist ogres to murder and wipe out the peoples of Asia and other areas; it was committed under their order and direct command.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are persisting in a large-scale, so-called "scorched earth warfare" of "kill all, burn all and destroy all" and indiscriminate bombing; they are employing all barbarous means of murder such as poisonous gas, toxic chemical, white phosphorous bombs to kill a greater number of inhabitants of South Vietnam.

The Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fully support the statement of a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Vietnam Democratic Republic of Jan. 6, 1966, protesting against and denouncing the brutalities of the South Korean puppet troops in South Vietnam, and the statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Vietnam Democratic Republic of Jan. 11, 1966, resolutely condemning the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvring to step up the criminal aggressive war in South Vietnam by carrying out the "scorched earth plan" and to wage the destructive aerial war against the Vietnam Democratic Republic on a larger scale.

The tragedy at the Tan Giang hamlet shows that the South Korean puppet troops taken to South Vietnam are having a hand in the sanguinary "scorched earth warfare"

(Continued on page 2)

Korean Social Bodies Slash U.S. "Scorched Earth Plan"

PYONGYANG, Jan. 18 (KCNA)—The Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People, the Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association and the Korean Red Cross Society on Jan. 18 issued a joint statement and strongly denounced the U.S. imperialist troops in South Vietnam for being engaged in the so-called "kill-all, burn-all and destroy-all" "scorched earth plan," including even the use of poisonous gas, against Vietnamese people.

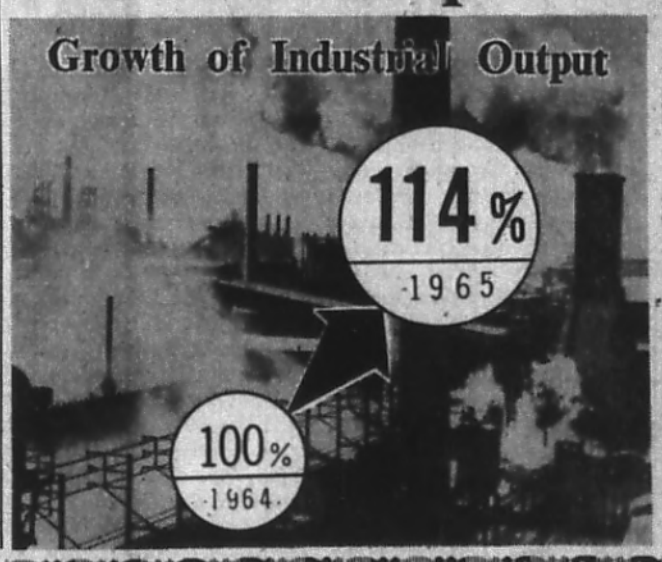
The statement pointed out:

Such brutal atrocities against Vietnamese people by the U.S. aggressor troops are a flagrant violation not only of the 1954 Geneva Agreement but of the 1922 and 1925 international agreements which strictly prohibit the use of any poisonous chemical.

The Korean people resolutely condemn with surging indignation the inhuman "scorched earth plan" and war escalation machinations of the U.S. imperialists.

Report on Results of 1965 Nat'l Economic Plan Released:

Industrial Output Grows by 14%



PYONGYANG, Jan. 18 (KCNA)—The Central Statistical Board Under the State Planning Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published on Jan. 18 a report on the results of the fulfilment of the National Economic Development Plan for 1965.

According to the report, the total industrial output value increased last year by 14 per cent compared with 1964.

The output of major industrial goods grew markedly last year compared with 1964.

(The full text of the report on page 2)

A-A & L.A. Peoples' Solidarity Conf. Demands Prompt U.S. Withdrawal From S. Korea

HAVANA, Jan. 17 (KCNA)—The First Asian, African and Latin American Peoples' Solidarity Conference which was held between Jan. 3 and 15 in Havana, unanimously adopted a resolution on Korea, and appealed to the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and their organizations to mark off the period from June 25, the day when the U.S. imperialist aggressors ignited the Korean War in 1950, to July 27, ceasefire anniversary, as a "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People" and organize broad movements and events in support of the struggle of the Korean people.

The resolution declared:

The conference demands that the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops, the root cause of all the misfortunes of the South Korean people and the basic obstacle to the unification of Korea, withdraw from South Korea at once, and actively supports the struggle of the Korean people for unifying their country by themselves without foreign interference.

Noting that it is a task for peace in Asia and the world to check the U.S.-backed Japanese militarists' aggression on Asia, the resolution expressed full support for the Korean people in their struggle against the "ROK-Japan Treaty" which aims to form a "NEATO" military bloc.

CLOSED SHELF

Report of Central Statistical Board

The entire working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea achieved great successes in all domains of socialist construction by waging a vigorous labour struggle for carrying through the resolutions of the 10th, 11th and 12th Plenary Meetings of the 4th Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party.

The output of major industrial goods grew markedly last year compared with 1964: power generation by 7 per cent, coal and iron ore 24 per cent respectively, steel 9 per cent, structural steel 14 per cent, machine tools 49 per cent, power generators 26 per cent, electric motors 8 per cent, lorries 76 per cent, tractors 101 per cent and marine products 2 per cent.

In the domain of industry the self-supporting foundation has been firmly consolidated by concentrating on capital construction for scaling the electricity, coal, steel, chemical fertilizer and other major production heights envisaged in the Seven-Year Plan, while laying emphasis on the defence industry.

Last year 200,000 kw capacity was put into operation at the Pyongyang Thermal Power Station which, when completed, will have a capacity of 500,000 kw, and the project of laying 220 kva transmission line between Woonbong and Kangge has been completed.

Pits were constructed in Aoji, Pyongdeung and other major collieries, the projects for building dressing plants in the Kumduk and Kyungsoo Mines and No. 2 chute in the Moosan Mine made headway, and 130 medium and small coal and ore mines newly developed. Thanks to this, fuel and raw material bases have been firmly secured.

Open hearth No. 6 and the thin plate shop were commissioned at the Hwanghai Iron Works and the expansion project of furnace No. 2 of the Kimchaik Iron Work was completed.

The machine-building industry turned out and delivered more heavy-duty machines, equipment and parts needed in various branches of the national economy.

The second stage project of the ammonia synthesizing shop by means of gasification of anthracite was completed in the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory. Construction and expansion projects of the Aoji and other chemical factories were pushed ahead.

In the domain of light industry the weaving shop of the Hesan Textile Mill and the dyeing shop of the Sinuiju Textile Mill were put into operation and the construction of the Hamheung Woolen Textile Mill made headway.

More than 200 medium and small chemical factories were set up last year in various parts of the country to add to the production of mass consumption goods.

The material and technical foundation of daily necessaries' shops in the central industrial enterprises was fortified. As a result, their output increased by 11 per cent compared with the previous year.

In all domains of the national economy, the technical innovation movement was extensively waged and the Chullima work team movement gained in scope. As of the end of last year, over 26,000 work teams embracing 980,000 factory and office workers, co-op. farm members and students have been awarded the Title of Chullima Work Team, of which 422 work teams had won the Title of Twice Chullima Work Team.

In 1965 the creativeness and collective wisdom of the working people were given full play, with the result that upwards of 100,000 innovation and rationalization proposals were introduced into production and construction. In the field of industry labour productivity was raised by 10 per cent as against 1964 through the extensive introduction of advanced technique and the enhancement of mechanization level.

Last year witnessed in the domain of railway transport the opening to traffic of the 78 km Rajin-Chongjin Line and the complete electrification of the 108 km Pyongyang-Sinsungchun Line.

The proportion of electrified railway reached 21 per cent of the country's total railway as of the end of 1965.

The rural economy fortified its material and technical foundation all the more and boosted production thanks to the devoted labour struggle the peasants waged with the assistance given by the working class and the entire people along the road indicated by the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country."

Progress was also made in the domains of culture, education, public health and other undertakings for the betterment of the people's material well-being.

More than 82,000 technicians and specialists were newly produced last year by various educational systems.

All these successes made in the fulfilment of the 1965 National Economic Plan, are the fruition of the guidance of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung who are leading our revolution and construction along a right path, firmly adhering to the line of self-reliance and the construction of a self-supporting national economy. They are also the result of the heroic labour struggle of our people faithful to the Party.

SWYLK 20th Birthday Celebrated

A meeting celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea was held on Jan. 17 at the theatre attached to the Students' and Children's Palace in Pyongyang.

The meeting was attended by a large number of the youth league members and workers and young servicemen in the city.

The platform was taken by Korean Workers' Party leaders such as Pak Keum Chul, Li Hyo Soon and Nam Il, functionaries of Party and Government organs and social organizations, anti-Japanese fighters, heroes of the Republic and labour heroes.

A meeting celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea was held on Jan. 17 at the theatre of the Pyongyang Students' and Children's Palace.

Johnson's "State of Union Message"—Pack of Lies

As expected, Johnson's so-called "State of the Union Message" turned out to be a pack of lies, run through and through with perversions and inconsistencies, said the Jan. 15 issue of Minjoo Chosun, organ of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Referring to the reactionary nature of Johnson's "message" veiled with the slogans of "great society" and "peace efforts," the paper writes:

None of Johnson's predecessors has revealed so nakedly as he did the hereditary mental derangement of U.S. imperialism: over-confidence in its strength, conflict between its subjective desire and reality, self-imposed "mission" as the "saviour" of the capitalist world, etc.

Especially, a section dealing with U.S. foreign policy, which is devoted to the Vietnamese issue, brings into sharp relief the U.S. imperialists' design for world domination as well as their aggressive nature. He declared that "the touchstone of that policy is the interests of the United States" and that "the first principle is strength."

He tried to cover up with the wrapper of "peace" all the acts of aggression that have been done by the U.S. imperialists in Korea, the Taiwan Straits, Cuba, Vietnam, etc., since the days of war maniac Truman.

Johnson did not dare open his mouth about the mass murder in Stanleyville, the armed intervention in the Dominican Republic and other crimes committed since he entered the White House. Yet he intimated that he would not desist from such outrageous acts in the future either.

His outburst on the Vietnamese question—"The days may become months, and the months may become years, but we will stay"—fully testifies to his haughtiness and barefacedness.

In his "message" Johnson asked Congress for 5,300 million dollars for direct military spending next year, 4,000 million dollars more than the figure for the current fiscal year, and an increase of special expenditure for Vietnam by 5,800 million dollars. "If the necessities of Vietnam require it, I will not hesitate to return to the Congress for additional appropriations and additional revenues," he blustered.

His remarks completely tallied with the anticipation of the peace-loving people who were not taken in by the professed "desire of peace" on the part of the U.S. imperialists.

He tried to put an air of sincerity by saying that "we will meet at any conference table, discuss any proposals—four points or 14 or 40...," but he did not give an answer to the question of why his overtures failed to meet with any response. He did not touch on the truth that the Vietnamese people want only one thing, namely: The U.S. imperialists must stop the aggressive war at once and pull out of Vietnam, instead of indulging in the mongerign of the word "justice" a hundred times.

All the feverish diplomatic campaing by special envoys, issuance of statements, in spite of the rejection of the basic condition for the solution of the Vietnamese question, only serve to show the brigandish nature of U.S. imperialism.

The paper also refers to Johnson's braggadocio on the domestic policy which he put in the capsule of "great society" and "ten-point program."

Ridiculing his fantastic pledges that he would eliminate hunger, disease and crime, the paper goes on to say:

In his bid for presidential election at the Michigan University in May 1964, Johnson advanced the idea of "great society," saying Kennedy's "new frontier" policy was outdated. It remains an unfulfilled commitment.

He might have retracted this promise in his "message" on the pretext of the Vietnamese war, or it not for the consideration for adverse effect this might have on the Democratic Party in the congressional election in autumn. But it is certain that such empty talk will bring about a chain reaction.

Johnson is contemplating a plan to heal the ailments of U.S. society—35 million paupers on the verge of starvation, a huge 4 million strong army of the unemployed and so on—with an appropriation of 600 million dollars, only one tenth of the additional expenditure for the Vietnamese war he asked for.

Johnson also promised some tax cuts, but time will give the lie to this pledge too.

Johnson's message contains one grain of truth, that is, that the U.S. will not pull out of Vietnam but proceed with the aggressive war there. For this sinister design, Johnson will be made to pay dearly by the people the world over.

(Continued from page 1)

of U.S. imperialism. It also shows how recklessly the Pak Jung Hi gang are riding roughshod as the most villainous henchmen of U.S. imperialism in its aggression upon Asia today.

The "scorched earth plan" the U.S. imperialists are pursuing in Vietnam today and the intensification of the criminal aggressive war there fully show that their so-called "peace offensive" is nothing but a smokescreen for further expanding the war of aggression.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique must bear full responsibility for the atrocities they have committed in South Vietnam and for all the consequences arising therefrom.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people, with burning indignation and national resentment, resolutely condemn and protest against the towering crimes the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi gang committed.

The U.S. imperialists must stop the aggressive war in South Vietnam and leave there at once, taking all the aggressor troops, mercenary troops of the satellite countries and weapons with them and halt all acts of invasion against the territory of the Vietnam Democratic Republic conclusively, unconditionally and for good.

Two Koreans from Japan Interviewed in North Korea:

"Seeing Is Believing. Excellent Is Our Fatherland"

"Seeing is believing. It is not until I visited our fatherland that I realized its real meaning. The motherland I saw with my own eyes is indescribably better and more excellent than that about which I have heard hundred of times in Japan.

"Everything has changed in the fatherland—the mountains and rivers, the people and popular feelings."

Messrs. Li In Soo and Li Kwang Hoon who are now visiting homeland from Japan said this respectively in an interview on Jan. 15 with reporters in Hamheung, North Korea. They were the first to visit the glorious motherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, after the road of free travel to and from our country has been opened on a tentative basis.

Asked about their visit to their native villages and graves of their ancestors, they said that their long-cherished desire was realized when they met their relatives in their native place and paid homage to their ancestors before their graves.

They said that the homeland had changed beyond recognition.

"When I was leaving my native place 47 years ago," said Mr. Li In Soo, "the villagers went hungry, not having even enough coarse grain. But today, all the people in the northern half of Korea are eating rice in tile-roofed houses. This is what we call the 'creation of a new world.'"

Mr. Li Kwang Hoon told the reporters that Koreans in Japan who go to their birth places in South Korea, come back to Japan, finding South Korea has become a hell on earth.

Messrs. Li In Soo and Li Kwang Hoon now on the visit to the homeland inspecting the Korean Revolution Museum, N. Korea (on Jan. 4.)

I have clearly realized the incomparable superiority of socialism to capitalism.

"I sincerely felt how the Korean people are wise and intelligent, finding that they have built big factories and turned out such large-size machines as 3,000-ton presses, eight-metre turning lathes on their own."

Mr. Li In Soo said: "It is thanks to the correct leadership and solicitude of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier Kim Il Sung that we could have the honor of being the first visitors to the fatherland."

Mr. Li Kwang Hoon stressed that he was greatly inspired by the great might of the people in the homeland who had a firm foundation for a self-supporting national economy and were rallied rock-firm around the Korean Workers' Party and the leader. He expressed the firm conviction that the road to the country's unification would certainly be opened by this invincible force.

The two compatriots assured the reporters that they would tell what they saw in the fatherland to as many compatriots as possible of the 600,000 compatriots in Japan and fight vigorously for the reintegration of the country, defense of the democratic, national rights of Korean citizens in Japan and for full freedom of travel to and from the fatherland, keeping pace with the people in the homeland.

CHONGRYUN Demands Jap. Gov't Stop New Illegal Step

Yoon Sang Chul, Director of the External Affairs Department of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), issued a statement on Jan. 17 in connection with the fact that the Japanese Government began to accept the applications of Koreans for the so-called "permanent residence" in Japan.

The Japanese authorities took this step on the ground that the "Agreement on the Legal Status of Koreans in Japan" came into force from Jan 17.

Demanding the immediate stop of this farce, Yoon Sang Chul said:

The "Agreement on the "Legal Status of Koreans in Japan" is aimed at the political screening of the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan by imposing the puppet "ROK nationality" upon them and at subjecting them to national discrimination and persecution and causing discord and split among them. The "agreement" is an entirely illegal document flagrantly inflinging upon the elementary human rights including the right to nationality and the democratic, national rights of Koreans in Japan and trampling underfoot the accepted principles of international law and international practice. By accepting the "applications for permanent residence" in Japan under this "agreement" they have virtually started to impose the puppet "ROK nationality" upon Koreans in Japan, he noted.

This is denying the nationality of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and is a vicious scheme to chain Koreans in Japan to the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime.

He strongly demanded the Japanese authorities stop the imposition of "ROK nationality" upon Korean nationals in Japan and national discrimination and political persecution against them and to ensure them all the democratic, national rights and abrogate at once the illegal "Agreement on the Legal Status of Koreans in Japan."

Saying that the scheme of the Japanese authorities will surely end in failure, he declared that the Koreans in Japan will resolutely fight against the machinations to force "ROK nationality" upon them.

Korean-Cuban Trade Protocol Signed

A protocol on the general conditions of commodity delivery was signed on Jan. 15 in Pyongyang between the Ministries of Foreign Trade of Korea and Cuba, a KCNA report said on Jan. 15.

Korean Photo Exhibit Opens in Havana

Korean photo exhibition opened in Havana on the evening of Jan. 15 in connection with the Tri-continental Solidarity Conference, a report from Havana said on Jan. 15.

"Unification Village" Peasants on Demarcation Line

Following is part of the travel notes by a KCNA reporter who visited the "unification village" on the military demarcation line.

Happy smiles are still seen on the faces of the peasants of the Panmun Plain in Pyungwha-ri, Panmun county, bordering on the military demarcation line, who reaped heavy crops last year. Last year, they gathered magnificent autumn harvests in the bosom of the motherland and the respected and beloved Premier. They are looking forward to the very day when they will share this happiness with their kinsfolks forcibly taken away to the South by the thrice-cursed Yankee imperialists. This is why they call their place the "village of unification."

Yankee Imperialists—Sworn Enemy of Korean People

Pointing to the black barbed-wire entanglements that separates the village, Mrs. Chang Boo Sung, told the reporter:

"More than 15 years have passed since my husband was taken beyond these entanglements. And we have heard nothing about him since. What a cursed enemy the Americans are!"

When this village was liberated from the dark rule of the puppet Syngman Rhee clique, she and her husband, a family of hired hands for three generations, were alotted 3,000 pyung (one pyung is six feet square) of fertile land. During the temporary retreat of the People's Army in the three-year long Korean War in 1950, the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs took back the land from the peasants and cruelly beat them. The husband of Mrs. Chang came home death than alive, his left leg broken. Later he was forcibly taken to South Korea by the fleeing enemy.

Ko Ok Rim and Pak Mo Im were also separated from their husbands this way and Pak Keum Soon did not even see her husband when he was taken away because she had gone to her own parents' house for child-birth.

During the 15 years since then the village has changed beyond recognition and people also developed tremendously.

Scene of the village of the Panmun Plain in Pyungwha-ri, Panmun county (N. Korea), bordering on the military demarcation line

Reservoirs have been built, tile-roofed houses now nestle here and there in the village and fruit trees cover the hills. Kim Hong Jum's daughter who has never seen her father is now attending a middle school and Soon Na, son of Kim Kyung Rye who was too poor to refuse to let a landlord have her son as a hired-hand, is now a college student.

In the fall of 1959, Kim Kyung Rye moved into a new modern house as many other villagers did and took out a door-plate bearing the name of Choi Yong Rok, her husband, to put it on the door of the new house.

He had gone through humiliation and hunger as a hired hand for 10 years before the Liberation but was given land and built a small house after the Liberation. This name-plate is the same one that was on the door of the house.

N.-S. Reintegration Must Be Realized At Once

"He will surely come to this house. The head of this household is he, not I," she said again and again.

And she and her son prepared a woolen suit, underwear and a pair of shoes for him who had never had decent clothes and shoes in the past, and now are waiting eagerly for the reintegration of the country.

In this village called "unification village," therefore, the aspiration registered the names of Kim Chi Ho, Li Jong Ryang and other South Korean patriotic youth as members of their work teams and named their fields after the villages just across the barbed-wire fence, and now are steadily launching an increased production drive for saving the brothers and sisters in the South from misfortunes and sufferings caused by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists.

The day when the desire of the peasants of the "unification village" will be realized, is drawing near.

The Yankee imperialists should and must quit South Korea and the reintegration of North and South should be achieved.

Appeal to World on U.S. Atrocities in S. Korea

Thirteen public organizations in North Korea on Dec. 27 of last year jointly issued an "Appeal to the Whole World on Atrocities of the American Soldiers in South Korea," indicting the U.S. army for its barbarities before the people all over the world. Following is the first installment of the full text of the appeal, a summary of which you can see is reported in the No. 252 (Jan. 5) issue of this paper under the title: "Indictment of U.S. Atrocities in South Korea."

Peoples of all countries of the world who desire peace and champion the dignity and genuine freedom of man, the honour and rights and interests of the nation!

More than once have we already condemned and laid bare before you the thrice-cursed barbarities of the United States army occupying South Korea.

Progressive mankind all over the world gave full support to our just accusations. They pungently denounced the U.S. imperialist aggressor army for its bestial atrocities, justly raised their voices strongly demanding the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea at once.

The pillars of world reaction, the main force of aggression, international gendarme, and the worst enemy of mankind, the U.S. imperialist aggressors still entrenched in South Korea, however, turning a deaf ear to the just demand of the Korean people and progressive mankind of the whole world, are committing without any qualms all sorts of diabolical atrocities against our compatriots such as murder, violence, rape, lynching and robbery.

Even at this very moment, the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are incessantly perpetrating shocking outrages in South Korea.

They are killing guiltless people in cold blood, raping women, murdering people working in the fields and on the seashore by using them as bombing or shooting targets, beating and robbing foot passengers in broad daylight.

Reduced to the depths of immorality and degeneration, the American brutes in uniforms have now gone to the extremes in committing unheard-of, heinous crimes against the people in South Korea. They grin with pleasure at the sight of blood, feel an ecstasy of joy at violation of women and robbery. They are captive of the lust for conquest and plunder of other nations and their minds are poisoned by the idea of misanthropy.

The desperate, diabolical barbarities being committed by the American soldiers in South Korea today are no accident.

The real purpose of the savage, shocking outrages committed by the American aggressors is to keep the people in South Korea atremble with fear, and put a brake on their anti-American, national-salvation struggle which is gaining momentum every day.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors' thrice-cursed, bestial atrocities show still more convincingly that they are the posterity of the brutal barbarians, blood-suckers, human butchers and mankind's worst enemies, who hunted down and massacred the natives of North America.

The ferocious crimes of the bestial American soldiers are an intolerable challenge to the Korean people and the progressive mankind of the world.

Jointly with the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland, the Korean National Peace Committee, the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Union of the Agricultural Working People of Korea, the the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Democratic Women's Union of Korea, the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea, the Korean Journalists' Union, the Korean Democratic Scientists' Association, the Korean Students' Committee and the Korean Red Cross Society, the Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association which cherishes the morality and dignity of mankind and regards it as a lofty mission to defend the freedom and rights of man, investigated the criminal atrocities committed by the American soldiers in South Korea.

Given below is a part of the barbarities of the U.S. armymen published in an extremely minimized number by the press and news agencies in South Korea from May 1964 up to this day.

Feeling a towering national indignation at the bestial atrocities of the American servicemen which go against the conscience of mankind and clash with the elementary norms of international law and strenly condemning the U.S. imperialist aggressors as villainous murderers, women violators, ferocious robbers and plunderers, we, in the name of the entire people of Korea, once again expose and indict them before the people of all countries.

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The people in South Korea today are denied the most elementary rights to live due human beings, because of the vicious and brutal atrocities of the U.S. aggressor troops.

The U.S. aggressor troops lord it over South Korea, incessantly committing brutal acts of killing and injuring innocent people everywhere. They kill the people of South Korea at random by such barbarous methods as shooting, stabbing and running them over with vehicles. They even make sport of human lives to satisfy their lust of blood.

Therefore, the people in South Korea today are in constant fear and danger of death.

Around 3:30 a.m. on June 6, 1964, Pfc Hanson, while on sentry at the third rest home of U.S. 658th training centre (Paju, Kyonggi Province) located on the Rimjin River, shot and seriously wounded Pak Gon Su (a 57-year-old employee at the mess hall of the U.S. army unit, residing in Yonpung-ri, Junae Sub-county, Paju County), who on his way to the latrine identified himself as Hanson cried "Halt!" (South Korean daily *Hanguk Ilbo*, June 7, 1964)

On the morning of June 11, 1964, a driver of U.S. army truck who was driving to Yongdungpo, Seoul, ran his truck into a bus and two jeeps standing at a halt in front of the Ryongsan Middle School, waiting for a traffic signal to go ahead, seriously wounding seven Korean passengers in the three cars. (South Korean *Radio Seoul*, June 11, 1964)

Around 4:50 p.m. on June 19, 1964, a U.S. woman driver, while driving a car belonging to U.S. diplomatic service, license No. 3889, in Mapo Ward of Seoul, deliberately ran the car over a Korean woman Kim Ok Sun (51), inflicting a fatal wound upon her. (South Korean *Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, June 19, 1964)

Around 2:30 p.m. on June 20, 1964, a U.S. M.P. car driver deliberately ran his car against six-year-old Kim Yong Sin, the third daughter of Kim Se Ji, residing at No. 77, Third-ga of Yangpyong-dong, Yongdungpo Ward, Seoul. She was mortally wounded. (South Korean *Radio Dong-a*, June 21, 1964)

Around 5:00 p.m. on July 12, 1964, a U.S. army driver belonging to the 17th Battery of Eighth U.S. Army intentionally hit and seriously injured six-year-old boy Hoh Wan, living in No. 38, Ryongchon-dong, Sodaemun Ward, Seoul, while driving a U.S. army jeep, SA-7, madly along the road in front of No. 118, Kyobuk-dong, Sodaemun Ward, Seoul. (South Korean *Radio Dong-a*, July 13, 1964)

Around 10:30 p.m. on July 27, 1964, a U.S. soldier belonging to Ninth Regiment, U.S. First Cavalry Division, fired his rifle and killed on the spot a Korean residing in Rimjin Sub-county, Paju County, Kyonggi Province. The Korean was gathering scrap iron near the barracks of the said U.S. army regiment when the Yankee fired on him. (South Korean *Radio Seoul*, July 23, 1964)

Around 3:00 p.m. on July 30, 1964, a U.S. driver Bwannon belonging to a U.S. military advisory group, hit and wrecked a bus with his truck at Jangyang-ri, Socho Sub-county, Wonsong County, Kangwon Province, and seriously wounded passengers Jin Jung Hui (60) and Li Gi Yong (16), while driving his car from the Kangnung airport to the Osan airfield. (South Korean daily *Kangwon Ilbo*, August 2, 1964)

Around 8:30 a.m. on July 30, 1964, a U.S. soldier, while driving along a highway in Jochiwon, South Chungchong Province, purposely ran his truck over a Korean woman named An Hui Ae (18) who was crossing the street, and seriously wounded her. (South Korean daily *Taejon Ilbo*, July 31, 1964)

On August 7, 1964, a U.S. army driver belonging to the Eighth U.S. Army hit a bus from behind just for fun with his truck on the road of Haengdang-dong, Songdong Ward, Seoul, inflicting light or severe wounds upon five of its passengers including Kim Gum Sun. (South Korean *Radio Dong-a*, August 8, 1964)

On August 18, 1964, a U.S. Army truck driver, intentionally hit and seriously injured Kim Sang Jun (16) living at No. 286, Haengdang-dong, Songdong Ward, Seoul, who was cycling on the road in front of No. 920, Hawangsipri-dong, Seoul. The U.S. rascal ran away without stopping. (South Korean *Radio Seoul*, August 19, 1964)

Around 6:00 a.m. on August 23, 1964, an American soldier belonging to the D.I. transport unit of the Eighth U.S. Army, while driving an army truck along the street of Hannam-dong, Ryongsan Ward, Seoul, hit from behind, just for fun, the 45-year-old Li Jae Hyon (No. 485 of Hannam-dong) who was carrying fresh fish on a bicycle, heavily injured him and drove away. (South Korean *Radio Dong-a*, August 23, 1964)

On a road near No. 208, Daebang-

(Continued on page 5)

The boy weeping a torrent of tears beside the body of his mother who was untimely deprived of her life by an explosive of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea (left), and his house blasted into smithereens

U.S. Hell-Bent on Increasing Tension in Korea

Owing to U.S. violations of the Korean Armistice Agreement, now almost a daily routine, tensions in Korea are steadily increasing to reach a point beyond which no one would be able to prevent another Korean War there.

In this context, it should not be overlooked that U.S. military provocative acts have become particularly more frequent after the conclusion of the so-called "ROK-Japan Treaty" in December of last year. Committed in early January, the following U.S. violations alone of the Korean ceasefire agreement, (from which are excluded those already reported in the Jan. 12 issue of this paper,) show how eagerly the U.S. imperialists are trying to intensify tension in Korea.

On Jan. 5, two U.S. military personnel fired a M-14 rifle into the area of the Korean-Chinese side in the demilitarized zone. This provocative act was followed shortly later that day by another act of trespass by 18 U.S. military personnel on the area of the Korean-Chinese side in the same zone. Also that day, and on Jan. 7, U.S. military personnel in full combat outfit assumed a firing posture, all at once under the command of an officer, on the Korean-Chinese side.

Earlier, on Jan. 4, the U.S. side illegally introduced two light machine-guns into the demilitarized zone on two occasions.

On Jan. 6, the flames of fire set earlier by the U.S. side spread along the Rimjin River to the area of the Korean-Chinese side near Kyehodong in the demilitarized zone.

For all these violations of the Korean Armistice Agreement and agreed provisions, the Korean-Chinese side strongly protested to the U.S. side at the 307th Meeting of Secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission held Jan. 12 in Panmunjom at the proposal of the former. At the meeting, it was disclosed that during the period between Dec. 28 of last year to Jan. 9 of this year alone, the U.S. had violated the Agreement on 241 occasions in the demilitarized zone. Speaking at the meeting, Colonel Han Joo-Kyung, Secretary of the Korean-Chinese side, said that "all these U.S. violations were premeditated and were aimed at increasing tension in the demilitarized zone and creating an artificial obstacle to control and maintenance of the zone."

He called the U.S. side to account for having delayed the secretaries' meeting for five days under the excuse of "administrative reason," thereby making it impossible to discuss its violations in time. Further, he demanded the U.S. side immediately plant in their right places the demarcation markers from No. 0365 to 0371 which had been illegally set up in the area of the Korean-Chinese side in the demilitarized zone.

At 3:50 p.m., Jan. 13, two U.S. security personnel threw stones at the Korean side's security personnel in the joint security area. At the Security Officers' Meeting held at Panmunjom on Jan. 15, the Korean-Chinese representative strongly warned the U.S. side, saying that such U.S. provocative acts were sure to lead to unexpected and grave consequences under conditions in which armed military personnel of the two opposing sides were standing face to face with each other. At the meeting, he also protested against three cases of violation of the regulations on insignia committed that day and on the previous day by U.S. security personnel.

On Jan. 15 and 16, the U.S. side perpetrated provocative acts and violations of the Agreement on three occasions in the joint security area. These U.S.-committed military provocative acts, the chief security officer of the Korean-Chinese side pointed out, are attributable to the negligence of the duties the U.S. assumed under the Korean truce agreement.

Earlier, on Jan. 11, 12 and 13, U.S. side security personnel committed provocations and violations on five occasions in the joint security area.

133rd Repatriation Boat for Chongjin

The 133rd repatriation boat on Jan. 22 left Niigata Port, Japan, for Chongjin Port, the DPRK, with Korean citizens in Japan on board.

The 133rd group of Korean returnees has boosted the number of Koreans who have so far been repatriated from Japan to their home country for seven consecutive years since 1959, to a total of more than 85,000.

Meanwhile, the repatriation ship, "Yakutiya," sailed into Niigata Port on Jan. 20.

Pak Clique Plans to Send Again Over One Division to S. Vietnam

The Pak Jung Hi clique is contemplating to dispatch again a ground force of more than one division to South Vietnam, South Korean Radio Hankook Moonhwa from Seoul reported on Jan. 15, quoting a "top diplomatic source."

Earlier, another South Korean radio report quoted the puppet "Defense Minister" as saying that the "Ministry" was examining the question of sending again 20,000 South Korean troops to Vietnam. He said that a repeated request for reinforcements had come from Vietnam because the South Korean combat division now operating in South Vietnam was not sufficient, the report said.

Press reports also said that the South Korean puppet clique was approaching the United States with the question of forming new cambat divisions and reinforcing the equipment of the puppet troops to make up for the decrease of the puppet armed forces resulting from the massive troop dispatch to South Vietnam.

The reports disclosed that these plots had been stepped up at the instigations of U.S. imperialism. since the "normalization of ROK-Japan relations" was proclaimed on Dec. 18 of last year.

Noting that the United States has urged the South Korean "rulers" time and again to send more troops to Vietnam since Dec. 20 of last year, the Radio Hankook Moonwha report added that U.S. ambassador to South Korea Brown had taken up this question ten times since U.S. Vice-president H. Humphrey demanded this of Pak Jung Hi when he came to Seoul at the outset of the year.

Earlier, quoting a report of Christian Science Monitor, Radio Joongang in Seoul said that the Pak regime was planning to send 20,000 more South Korean troops to South Vietnam to help the U.S. in its war of aggression in Vietnam.

Alarmed by these reports, the South Korean authorities hurriedly issued a statement denying the report.

Meanwhile, U.S. Vice-president H. Humphrey announced in Hawaii on his way home after his talks with Pak Jung Hi on the new year's day in Seoul that South Korean troops in Vietnam would be increased. Earlier, toward the end of last year, South Korean "Prime Minister" Chung Il Kwon declared in Manila that "South Korea is ready to send 10 divisions to South Vietnam at a moment's notice."

372 S. Korean Soldiers Wiped Out in S. Vietnam

Patriotic guerrillas in Binh Dinh Province, South Vietnam, on Jan. 11 repulsed repeated attacks launched by South Korean puppet troops, wiped out 372 of them and shot down two helicopters, according to a report of the Vietnam News Agency from Hanoi quoting the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency.

The attacks involving six battalions of South Korean puppet troops were directed against nine villages, northeast of An Nhon, Yuy Phuong and Phu Cat districts, Binh Dinh Province.

Meeting with fierce counterattack of the guerrillas the puppet soldiers took to flight.

—U.S. Atrocities—

(Continued from page 4)

dong, Yongdungpo Ward, Seoul, around 8:05 a.m. on September 2, 1964, a driver belonging to the Jesri garrison company, of the U.S. Army bumped his 3/4-ton truck straight into an on-coming bus, inflicting heavy wounds upon four Korean passengers and light wounds upon five others. (South Korean *Radio Dong-a*, September 2, 1964)

On a street in front of No. 325, Sindorim-dong, Yongdungpo Ward, Seoul, towards 8:20 p.m. on September 7, 1964, Andosthomas, a jeep driver of the 502nd Intelligence Corps of the U.S. Army, deliberately ran over and instantaneously killed a Korean who was pulling a handcart. Then he seriously injured a shoe-shine boy Li Jong Jong who was crossing a bridge. (South Korean *Radio Dong-a*, September 8, 1964)

Around 1:00 p.m. on October 25, 1964, six American soldiers belonging to the U.S. Air Force Command in Yokoda, Japan, while out on a hunting in Simmok-ri, Hamra Subcounty, Iksan County, North Cholla Province, fired their hunting guns at a 38-year-old woman Kwon Gwi Rye who was working in the fields at the foot of a nearby hill. Taken as a shooting target by the American rogues, the woman was heavily wounded in the abdomen. (South Korean news agency *Donghwa Tongshin*, October 26, 1964)

In Sinso village No. 1, Ansim Subcounty, Kyongsan County, North Kyongsang Province, towards 8:40 p.m. on November 4, 1964, a driver of the Eighth U.S. Army ran his jeep over a passing Korean youth, mortally injuring him. (South Korean daily *Taegu Maeil Shinmun*, November 6, 1964)

On a street in front of the Ryongsan meat shop at No. 306, Second-ga, Hangang-ro, Seoul, around 00:15 a.m. on November 4, 1964, the driver of the U.S. Army truck No. 508-ASA intentionally drove over a 54-year-old woman named So Gil Nyo (living at No. 166, Second-ga, Hangang-ro) who was carrying a baby on her back. The woman was fatally wounded and the baby Kang In Suk (4) died on the spot. (South Korean daily *Chosun Ilbo*, November 4, 1964)

At about 4:50 p.m. on November 7, 1964, Pfc Hoter of a signal corps of the Eighth U.S. Army, while driving a 3/4-ton truck on the street near Amsa-dong, Songdong Ward, Seoul, ran over two brothers named Kim Gu Yong (6) and Kim Wang Yon (10) residing at No. 321, Myongil-dong, killing the younger one on the spot and injuring the elder one seriously. (South Korean daily *Chosun Ilbo* November 8, 1964)

Around noon on November 14, 1964, an American soldier belonging to the 127th Signal Battalion of the U.S. Seventh Division, while driving a 3/4-ton truck at a furious speed, knowingly ran over and killed instantaneously the four-year-old girl Pak Mal Ja who was playing on the roadside in front of No. 62, Suyu-dong, Songbuk Ward, Seoul. (South Korean *Radio Seoul*, November 14, 1964)

Towards 5:00 p.m. on November 20, 1964, a Yankee soldier belonging to the Kunsan Air Base, while out on a duck-hunting on a lake located in Sanrim-dong, Dangbuk-ri, Oksan Sub-county, Okgu County, North Cholla Province, fired his hunting gun on Sin Dok Chol (17), Kim Song Won (19), Sin Han Chol (20) and Kim Gwon Yong (20) who happened to be there, inflicting serious wounds all over their bodies. In excuse the Yank alleged that the boys got in the way of his hunting. (South Korean daily *Daehan Ilbo*, November 21, 1964)

Towards 6:30 p.m. on November 23, 1964, a U.S. army driver, driving his truck at a reckless speed along the street near No. 418, Kwangjang-dong, Songdong Ward, Seoul, hit a bus from behind inflicting heavy or light wounds upon six Korean passengers, and then ran away (South Korean *Radio Dong-a*, November 24, 1964)

Towards 6:00 p.m. on December 2, 1964, a U.S. army sergeant named Warren who was driving a G.M.C. truck towards Hannam-dong from Samgakji, deliberately ran against an approaching motorcycle on the street near No. 3, Hannam-dong Hill, Ryongsan Ward, Seoul, killing the 35-year-old motorcyclist Li Gi Man on the spot. (South Korean *Radio Dong-a*, December 2, 1964)

Around 5:30 p.m. on December 2, 1964, a U.S. army sergeant Odeng, driving his truck along the street near No. 13, Hannam-dong, Seoul, deliberately ran over and instantly killed the 38-year-old passer-by So Yong Bok residing at No. 40, Second-ga, Wonhyo-ro. (South Korean daily *Chosun Ilbo*, December 3, 1964)

At about 8:20 p.m. on December 8, 1964, a U.S. soldier who was driving a truck at a breakneck speed on the Inchon-Seoul highway ran his truck head on into a sidecar coming from the opposite direction, killing its rider on the spot, and ran away. (South Korean news agency *Donghwa Tongshin*, December 9, 1964)

At about 2:00 p.m. on December 21, 1964, a U.S. soldier belonging to the Eighth U.S. Army who was driving a large truck on the road near No. 67, Kyonam-dong, Sodaemun Ward, Seoul, intentionally ran over and killed the eight-year-old Ko Man Sik, first-grade boy of the Kumhwa primary school who was on his way home. (South Korean *Radio Dong-a*, December 21, 1964)

(To be continued)

Pyongyang Puppet Theatre

It is a great joy to see children play dolls. Then, the dolls seem to be "close friends" of little kids. Usually, children like to be told fairy tales every night, and that, if interesting, even all the night through. Really, the world of juvenile stories is beautiful.

Doll-playing invites children into this fairy land. So does the Pyongyang Puppet Theatre. That is why it has been winning increasing popularity among the young theatre-goers in the capital.

Doll-play has a long-standing tradition in our country. The Korean people have been enjoying doll-plays from old times. It was so popular among the peoples as to become widely known in foreign countries early in the 7th century.

Most typical of the old doll-plays of Korea is the so-called "marionette-performance," a greater part of which is satirical, with 15-20 dolls playing their roles.

Cherishing the time-honored tradition of the doll-plays, the creative staff of the Pyongyang Puppet Theatre has made particular efforts to put on the stage more plays of contemporary themes befitting the life and aesthetic tastes of the present-day youth and children.

A long puppet-show "Hungboo and Nolboo," staged for the first time in 1957, still enjoys immense popularity. Based on the Korean classic "The life of Hungboo," this play shows the people's hatred for the exploiting classes through characterization of the stupid, greedy elder brother Nolboo and of the honest and hard-working younger brother Hungboo.

With some 80 dolls playing in it, this show provides the keenest delight to children, by moving the little spectators, sometimes, to laughter, and sometimes, to anger untill the last scene, where the ill-treated, poverty-stricken Hungboo becomes rich thanks to "the repayment of 'pakachi' (gourd)," whereas the evil-hearted Nolboo goes to ruin all of a sudden because of his wrong doings.

This production is particularly familiar to the Korean hopefuls because of its strong flavor of the Korean character and Korean emotions, together with its beautiful dolls in ancient constumes, graceful national orchestra and artistic decoration.

The creative staff of the "Hungboo and Nolboo" has established a new artistic style in puppet show on the basis of our national art which is now in full bloom.

One of the new results of the collective efforts is that they do not remain in the old-style satirical puppet show and the world of trite nursery tales, but are tackling contemporary themes. "The little commander," which won first place in a puppet show contest in our country, and the "Brother and sister," for example, are of the latter kind.

In "The little commander" are depicted the patriotic deeds of the Korean young pioneers who helped transport units of the People's Army during the Fatherland Liberation War.

The "Brother and sister" shows in vivid contrast the grim days in the past of a brother and a sister who were born into the family of a poor ferryman and their happy life in the bosom of the mother country after the Liberation, thus leaving a deep impression on the minds of our boys and girls.

In addition to these plays, the Pyongyang Puppet Theatre has the following in its repertoire: "The story of the man who had his wen cut," "A horned badger," "A wolf caught in a trap," etc., based on folklore and classics rewarding the good and punishing the wicked.

The performances by the Pyongyang Puppet Theatre were given a favorable reception at the 3rd World Puppet Show Festival in Bucharest last year.

A scene of the puppet show "Hungboo and Nolboo" showing a younger brother telling his greedy elder brother about his wrong doings, staged by the Pyongyang Puppet Theatre

The last scene of "Today also we sing!" in which Yun Pal I boards a U.S. slave ship and sinks with it

"Wow! We have caught the wolf!"—Tots looking at the "Wolf caught in a trap"

Skating Season in DPRK

Seeded skaters of the country are now training hard on the skating rink of the East Pyongyang Stadium. Seen among them are Merited Sportswoman Han Pil Hwa who won second place in the women's 3,000 metre speed skating event in the Eighth Winter lympics and Master of Sports Kim Song Soon.

They are now competing in the national skating contests which opened on the 16th in honor of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea.

The interest of skating lovers is now focused on this event which has been prepared on an unusually big scale.

The provincial elimination meets were participated in by over 9,300 skaters.

The Pyongyang City Elimination took place on Jan. 9 at the East Pyongyang Stadium.

A total of 25 skaters broke city records in 11 events.

At the Jagang Provincial Skating Contests held in Kangge, provincial records were rewritten in about 50 events. Eighteen new records were set by junior middle school speed skaters.

Provincial records were toppled also in the contests held in Sinuiju, a northern border city, and other places.

In recent years skating has literally become a sport of the masses in our country. The managerial workers of the Botong-gang skating rink in the capital said:

There are over 30 rinks in Pyongyang. This year the number of visitors to these rinks has more than doubled as against last year.

The students of Susung and Dongheung Middle Schools in Pyongyang are all skating lovers.

They are now rehearsing for a mass dance on ice.

The flood-lit skating rinks are crowded with skaters till late in the evening.

Some 20 Spas, Mineral Water Springs Opened Up

The members of the Geological Survey Bureau of the DPRK Welfare Ministry are now working hard developing many hot springs and mineral water springs every year.

They discovered last year some 20 spas and mineral water springs in various parts of the country. Seven spas out of them were developed in South Pyongan Province and are now being utilized for the medical treatment of hyperpiesia, neuralgia and gynecological diseases. Meanwhile, four hot springs having a temperature of 84 degrees, centigrade, and two mineral water springs were also opened up in South Whanghai Province and Pyongyang city, respectively.

At present, there are some 180 spas in North Korea, and are fully utilized by the people for the promotion of their health.

Theatrical Performances in Capital

Many works showing the revolutionary struggle and optimistic life of our people are put on the stage in the New Year season in the capital.

The Pyongyang Song And Dance Troupe gave music and dance performances at the Grand Theatre up till Jan. 9. The performances were received with enthusiastic applause.

The audience was captivated by the dance "Morning on the fish breeding pond" choreographed and performed by popular solo dancer, Merited Actress Hong Jung Hwa, "Cheerful sailors" choreographed by People's Actress Ahn Sung Hi and Merited Actress Ra Sook Hi, and by other dance numbers.

Men's chorus "Road to a secret camp," calling to the minds of the audience the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the 1930's, and other new songs were also given an enthusiastic reception.

The play "Looking forward to that day" has been on the stage of the Pyongang Theatre since the New Year's day.

The drama written by Shin Ko Song won first prize at the National Arts Festival which was held in honor of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers' Party last year.

The creative staff of the State Opera Theatre are now having full-dress rehearsals for the opera "Successors" as their first present of the year to the theatre-goers of the capital.

The opera will be a big epic canvas showing how our people, inheriting the brilliant revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese armed struggle fought against the U.S. imperialists till victory. The work with a libretto written by Merited Artist Li Jung Un will be performed by Merited Actress Cho Kyung and other stars.

At the State Drama Theatre the play "Foot of Mt. Baikdoo" on the theme of the revolutionary tradition has been running since the New Year's day.

The People's Korea
Published every Wednesday by Chosun Shinbosa
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